1) In order to ensure that no previous information is exposed:

   a) resources must never be reused.
   b) MAC must be implemented.
   c) all previous information must be overwritten before access to the new object is granted.
   d) all access rights to a deleted object must be removed.
   e) b) and c).
   f) c) and d).

2) Free pools are typically used to:

   a) provide free processing.
   b) track available resources for use at some later time.
   c) keep backups of file buffers and process tables.
   d) protect sensitive data.
   e) None of the above.

3) Which of the following are examples of residuals?

   a) data on a scratch tape that is not destroyed when the tape isdeallocated.
   b) data in main memory (e.g., a buffer) that is not destroyed whenthe memory is released by a process.
   c) system working data in a user-supplied buffer, generated by a supervisor routine as a side effect of servicing a request, that is not destroyed by the supervisor prior to its relinquishing control.
   d) a) and b).
   e) All of the above.

4) Object reuse must examine each object's:

   a) initialization mechanism.
   b) allocation mechanism.
   c) deallocation mechanism.
   d) All of the above.
   e) None of the above.

5) At which TCSEC class does the requirement for object reuse change fromwhen the requirement was introduced?

   a) B1.
   b) B2.
   c) B3.
   d) A1.
   e) None of the above.

6) The "Object Reuse" requirement applies to:

   a) cache and main memory under TCB control.
   b) non-removable media under TCB control.
   c) removable media not under TCB control.
   d) a) and b).
   e) All of the above.

7) Given that the “System Architecture” requirement ensures thatresources in a free pool are protected, resources must be cleared:

   a) on allocation.
   b) on deallocation.
   c) either a) or b).
   d) both a) and b).
   e) None of the above.

8) An allocation mechanism must:

   a) ensure that all access and content residuals have been cleared prior to granting access to a requesting process.
   b) flush the cache.
   c) protect the free pool.
   d) degauss all CPU registers.
   e) None of the above.

9) The most difficult part of off-line object reuse preparation is:

   a) determining an appropriate method to eliminate the residuals from previous use.
   b) managing the reintroduction to the TCB of media that was degaussed or overwritten.
   c) determining who will perform the degaussing or overwriting.
   d) None of the above.

10) Object reuse controls for removable media must be discussed in the:

   a) Security Features Users Guide (SFUG).
   b) Trusted Facility Manual (TFM).
   c) Rating Maintenance Plan (RM-Plan).
   d) All of the above.